

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1850.

## PUBLIC MEETING WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

We have been requested by a number of our citizens, to give notice that a Public Meeting of the People of New-Hampshire County, without distinction of Party, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on Tuesday evening next, the 30th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday in March next, whose duty it shall be to select a suitable person to represent this District in the Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in June next.

## The Slavery Agitation—A Southern Convention.

It would be folly to deny or conceal the fact that a most painful and dangerous excitement now pervades the entire Union upon the subject of federal interference with the slavery question. It is said to be the remark of the oldest Senators, both from the North and from the South, that they never witnessed anything of the kind in the history of the country, and that the excitement preceding the Missouri compromise was a mere bubble in comparison. Congress has already been in session nearly two months, and yet one of the Houses is still not perfectly organized, and nothing—absolutely nothing—has been done towards forwarding the business of the session. Even the debates in the Senate have been characterized by unwarranted acerbity and personal feeling; and the extent to which one idea absorbs men's minds is seen in the fact, that no discussion can be started, no matter how trivial or indifferent the subject, that it is not certain to assume a character of sectional interest and excitement. All feel that it is a crisis of deep and peculiar importance, both to the South and the Union; and that this question must be met and combated now, if it is to be successfully met at all. Under these circumstances, it behooves the people of the South, of all parties and persuasions, to lay aside every political or partisan prejudice, and, so far as this question is concerned, to know no party but their country—no principles but resistance to aggression.

We have been opposed to undue excitement upon this matter, and we are opposed to it now. Enough, and too much, has been said. It is now time that something should be done—that some action should be taken. What shall that action be? This question seems to have been already answered, in the response given by the majority of the Southern States to the proposal of the Mississippi Southern States Convention, held some months since. That body proposed the holding of a Convention of the Southern States, at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next; and delegates have already been appointed from Virginia and from nearly all the States South of us. Shall not North Carolina be represented there? She ought to be, and we believe she will be. The power and efficiency of such a Convention must, in a great measure, depend upon its representing the united South, and presenting no divided front. No member of the Southern confederacy should be absent. Such a Convention would convince the North that the South is in earnest. It would give an emphatic and authoritative endorsement to the position assumed by Southern representatives in Congress, and, at the same time, strengthen the hands of those at the North who may still be inclined to adhere to the compromises of the constitution; and, even in case of the worst happening, it would still promote concert of action among the States of the South, in the peculiar position in which they would then be placed.

The plan suggested for the election of delegates by our friend of the Standard is as good as any other—that is, that one delegate for the State at large shall be chosen by the Democratic and Whig State Conventions respectively, and the remaining nine be chosen by the people of the several Congressional Districts, without distinction of party.

We had entertained doubts of the practicability of such a measure in this State, but we believe that the position of affairs calls for it, and the people will respond to it as to a party measure but as a Southern measure—not as a scheme to dissolve the Union but to preserve it.

Since the above remarks were penned, we have received the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, held at Kenansville, on Tuesday last. They recommend the holding of a Convention in Wilmington, on the first Monday in March, and that the other Counties of the District appoint delegates to said Convention. We would call the attention of our friends of both parties to this matter.

The Meeting in Duplin. The Associate Editor of this paper had the pleasure of attending the meeting held at Kenansville on Tuesday last, which, although got up upon very brief notice, was remarkably large, crowding the Court-House. Old Duplin came forth in her strength, and it was evident that, however much her citizens might differ upon other subjects, upon the great question of Southern rights they were one.

Mr. Winslow addressed the meeting in a speech distinguished by force of argument and chastity of language. He had just returned from the North, and what he had seen there had satisfied him that the South must stand together, and that if the Union could be saved at all, it would be by united action on the part of the South, and especially of North Carolina. That the North calculated upon divisions among the people of the South, and that this delusion must be dispelled; that we must prove that in resistance to aggression we are one and in earnest.

Mr. Holmes followed in a speech eminently practical in its character. He remarks went to show that this issue was not confined to slaveholders alone, but that every citizen of the South, slaveholder or non-slaveholder was alike interested. That all the compromises of the Constitution had been alike violated. When Mr. Holmes sat down, there was a call for Mr. TOOLE. Mr. T. said he thought it was understood that his business was writing, and not speaking, and that he was then hoarse, he would, therefore, call upon Mr. REID. That gentleman declining, Mr. TOOLE spoke about ten minutes, taking very strong grounds—much stronger, it appeared, than either of the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The resolutions passed by the meeting afford the best indication of the spirit which animated it. They are strong and emphatic, but no stronger than the occasion calls for, containing no expressions which the people are not willing to stand up to, and, we doubt not, their sentiments will be adopted by meetings throughout the whole State. The time for action has arrived, and men feel that something must be done—that a stop must be put to encroachments—that the South must say by her deeds, "thus far shall thou go and no farther."

VENTRILOQUIST, &c.—We dropped into the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, with the intention of staying but a few moments, but found Mr. WYMAN's performances so amusing, that going out before the conclusion was a thing not to be thought of. Mr. WYMAN is decidedly a proficient in his art, or, as somebody who sat before us in the Hall emphatically remarked, "he's some."

THE Grand Jury, in the case of Dr. WESTER, has found a true bill against him for the murder of PARKMAN.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. VENABLE and ASKE, for important public documents.

## The Debates in the Senate.

The debates in the Senate during the last week, have been of unusual interest, and have been productive of considerable excitement. On the 16th Mr. Benton introduced his bill for the reduction of the limits of the State of Texas, by the cession of her vacant territory to the United States, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. The amount of territory to be retained by Texas, to be about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which, upon attaining a sufficient population, is again to be divided, so as to form two States of seventy-five thousand square miles each. Immediately after Mr. Benton had concluded the remarks with which he introduced his bill, Mr. Foote brought forward his compromise bill for the organization of the territories upon the basis of the Missouri compromise line. He charged Mr. Benton with having stolen the main features of his Texas bill from him, at the same time that he sought to make it subservient to the wishes of the Free Soilers. He characterized him as a traitor to the South—as a renegade and an Abolitionist—and, so high wrought was the feeling in the Senate at the time, that, although Mr. Foote pointed at Benton with his finger, and applied to him epithets of contumely and reproach, no Senator called him to order, until, at length, Benton was forced to leave the chamber. A few years since, THOMAS H. BENTON was the father of the Senate, now "who so poor as to do him reverence."

On Thursday the debate was almost as stormy.—We have extended our Congressional synopsis of this day far beyond our usual limits, from the absorbing interest attaching not so much to the original subject of debate as to the collateral issues which were introduced. We wish that our space had allowed us to give the remarks of Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, in full. They were worthy of the Senate, and breathed a broad Catholic spirit of devotion to the Union, in fact as well as name—to the Union as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, not as understood by factionists, or fanatics. The position assumed by such men as DICKINSON, CASS and others at the North, should rebuke the sweeping and indiscriminate denunciations launched forth by noisy demagogues at the South, who, for their own petty purposes, would have the people of the South to believe that no man at the North is to be trusted. In this belief we cannot concur. A careful attention to the debates of the Senate during the present session, has convinced us, that although there are many men at the North who have yielded to the contagion of sectional feeling, there are still many who have stood firm—who have braved the storm of fanaticism, and risked power and popularity rather than betray their conscientious convictions. In this opinion we find ourselves borne out by the opinion of such men as HENRY S. FOOTE, of Mississippi, KING, of Alabama, DOWNS, of Louisiana, and hosts of others, whose devotion to the South no sane man can doubt. If further proof of this was wanting, we might point to the speech of Gen. Cass on Monday last, in the Senate of the United States, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, upon which he took and advocated the broad ground of its unconstitutionality and inexpediency, contending that Congress had no power to interfere with, or legislate upon, the question of slavery in the territories.

Now, we would ask, are such men as these to be joined in the same sweeping denunciations with the Free Soilers? Are those men at the South who, with these facts before their eyes, endeavor to excite a blind and indiscriminating sectional animosity, the proper friends of the South or of the Union? We think not. Action is called for, no doubt, but action, to be productive of any good, should be calm, rational, and discriminating. It should be the result of deliberation, not the ebullition of passion. If a Southern Convention is to be held, let it be composed of reasoning, thinking, acting men. Of men who say little, but whose character affords a guaranty that what they say they will do. For our own part, we are heartily sick of ultraism without any definite object—of denunciations unfounded in fact—and of declamations intended for Buncombe.

GOODY, for February, is out, with several plates. Better have one good one. It is too much the fashion to prefer quantity to quality in everything; a foolish fashion at all times, but perfectly ridiculous when made to apply to works of art. If, instead of competing with each other who shall present the largest array of worthless cuts, our magazine publishers would only give one good engraving in each number, they might afford their subscribers something really worth having, and, at the same time, do much towards diffusing a taste for a higher order of art throughout the country.

CAPT. RYNDERS ACQUITTED.—CAPT. RYNDERS, of the Empire Club, charged with a participation in the Opera House riots in New York, has been acquitted. It is said that Governor FISH, of that State, has pardoned JUDSON, alias NED BUNTLINE, convicted of having been engaged in the same riot.

MR. CALHOUN.—At the latest dates from Washington City, this distinguished statesman was dangerously ill of pneumonia. Both his body and mind are represented as being completely prostrated by the disease.

We are happy to learn, however, that he has commenced to regain his health, although very slowly as yet.

A PILGRIM.—KENDALL, of the Picayune, writing to that paper from Paris, says that an English or Irish gentleman recently passed through that city, well and comfortably clad in every respect, with the exception of his feet, which were destitute of either shoes or stockings. It is supposed that he was performing a penance for some offence.

SHIPWRECK.—The British Ship Elizabeth, went ashore on Monday morning on Brown's Bank, to the Southwest of Charleston Bar. It is believed that she will be a total wreck.

THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—This vessel, when off Cape Hatteras, on her last run from New York to Chagres, encountered a very severe gale, which stove in her wheel-houses, and compelled her to lay to for 48 hours. She was unable to call either at Charleston or Savannah.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURG, PA.—From the recent return of the taxables, the Pittsburg Gazette estimates the population of that city and its immediate environs at 96,276.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.—The number of finished miles of Railroad in England is 4,250; the number of miles under construction 3,000, all of which will probably be ready to go into operation next year.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is the "terms" of the Pacific News, published in San Francisco:

Tri-Weekly News, per annum.....\$15 00  
Tri-Weekly News, per six months.....10 00  
Weekly News, per annum.....12 00  
Weekly News, per six months.....8 00  
Single copies of the Tri-Weekly.....25

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For one square, (or less) 16 lines, first insertion, \$4. For every subsequent insertion, per square, \$2.

It should be added that the "dust" is invariably paid in advance. If we could only get such prices for the Journal, we could get along. Well we could, but we can't, and so there's no use in wishing.

GOLD.—The amount of gold bullion brought into this country during the last six months, is estimated to be \$7,500,000.

## Thirty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 1850.

### SENATE.

After the disposal of the morning business, Mr. Benton made his promised motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the limits of the State of Texas, and prefaced his motion with an exposition of the principles of his bill.

The bill proposes to reduce Texas to a State of 150,000 square miles, to be again divided into two States at a future period. All land outside of this is to be ceded to the United States for the sum of \$15,000,000. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the organization of the territorial government of California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and to enable the people of Jacinto, with the consent of the State of Texas, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

Mr. Foote, in the course of his remarks, was very severe upon Benton, who, towards the close, got up and made for the door of the Senate Chamber, the Senator from Mississippi applying to him the celebrated words of Cicero to Cataline. The division proposed by Mr. Foote's bill will be found in another column.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, by A. Dickens, Esq. Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had passed a joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting customs for the present fiscal year.

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Haralson asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the employment of additional Clerks in the third Auditor's Office, to assist in adjusting and settling claims against the United States, arising out of the Mexican war. Objections being made, the resolution was not received.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

#### SENATE.

After the disposal of petitions and resolutions of a private character, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, calling upon the President for information as to whether any person had been appointed civil and military Governor of California; whether any agent has been appointed and sent to California for the purpose of organizing a State government there, and what instructions had been given to such agent, or correspondence held with him; also, how the delegates to the California Convention were elected, whether a census had been taken, and, if so, by virtue of what law.

Mr. Clemens said he understood that a similar resolution had been passed in the other House, which would probably answer the purpose, he would, therefore, move that this resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Douglas hoped it would not be laid on the table. The presumed interference of the Executive in the affairs of California was a question which now agitated the country, and it was due to the country and the administration that this agitation should be put to rest, which could only be done by giving this information.

Mr. Truman Smith said that in answer to the House resolution a most full and explicit communication had been made. He hoped that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) would allow the resolution to lay on the table. Mr. Smith said that the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Riley had been made before he had received any orders from the present administration, and while acting under authority derived from the last administration. That the charge of interference was a most unfounded imputation upon the present administration.

Mr. Douglas said that the Senator from Connecticut had made a charge against Mr. Polk. As a friend of President Polk's administration, he was determined to have this information, to see at whose door the blame lies, of having used undue means to coerce public opinion and corrupt the elective franchise, by throwing the weight of Executive influence in favor of a particular form of constitution, with a view of getting them into the Union with that constitution, and thus evading the responsibility of settling the agitating question of slavery.

Mr. Smith contended that as the House resolution called for all the documents, a similar resolution on the part of the Senate would impose a two-fold labor on the departments.

Mr. Douglas replied that the House resolution did not cover the whole ground, and that he hoped the resolution would be passed. It was of more importance to the country that the charge involved should be properly sifted, than that a small amount of trouble and expense should be saved. He said that the Senator from Connecticut seemed to speak as though he knew all about the matter; he (Mr. Douglas) wanted to know too.

Mr. Clay hoped that Mr. Douglas would wait for the publication of the reply to the House resolutions, and if that was not satisfactory he himself would call up this resolution.

Mr. Foote said he had received a printed speech, made by a Mr. Bots, a Virginia Democrat, in California, which positively states that undue means had been used to coerce public opinion in California; that threats had been held out, emanating from the authorities at Washington City, that unless an anti-slavery constitution was adopted, the weight of Executive influence would be cast against its admission. Light, he concluded, and the fullest, was wanted upon this matter.

Mr. Dawson was in favor of laying the resolution on the table. The mover, Mr. Clemens, had requested such a course to be adopted, and he thought that courtesy would demand from the Senator from Illinois an acquiescence in this disposal of it for the present.

Mr. Douglas replied.

After some discussion between Messrs. Smith, Butler, and Foote, Mr. Clemens said that he hoped Senators would vote in this matter without any reference to him or his wishes. He charged Mr. Douglas with having voted against it on a former occasion, and he did not see why he should be so zealous in its favor now. He did not want his assistance. He moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Douglas asked for a withdrawal of the motion, to give him an opportunity to reply. This was refused. By general consent he was allowed to proceed. He said he had felt under an obligation to bring this matter up, because the other day when it came up he had moved to lay it on the table, because it was not regularly before the Senate, but, at the same time, he had gone over to the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clemens) and assured him that he would at any time move to take it up and vote for it, and that Senator had then told him that he had accomplished all he wanted; that he had shown the South that this call for investigation had been laid on the table by a sectional vote, and that the South could not

trust anybody from the North. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Douglas) felt bound to bring this matter forward. He wanted no unfair impression to go abroad at the South, and he wanted a full investigation.

Mr. King hoped that the reply to the House resolution would be waited for before any further action should be had, which might answer the purpose contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Clemens asserted that Northern Democrats had, on a former occasion, voted to lay the resolution on the table, to shield the President, because the question of slavery was involved in it.

Mr. Shields denied the imputation, so far as he was concerned. He voted for no such purpose.

Mr. Clemens (excited) repeated his assertion. The Democracy of the North, he said, were willing to shield the President from investigation on this subject, because the slavery question was involved in it. He wanted to convince his constituency that the Northern Democracy were not to be trusted upon this subject.

Mr. Dickinson. I hope the honorable Senator from Alabama will not undertake to read me out of the party, as I voted against it.

Mr. Clemens said that the people of the South had been living under the delusion that Northern Democrats were their friends, and would stand by them upon this question. He called attention to the proceedings of Northern Legislatures, and the messages of Northern Governors. Mr. Clemens alluded, in a personal manner, to the denial of Mr. Shields, and was called to order.

After some confusion he yielded the floor to Mr. Foote, who deprecated the sweeping denunciations in which Mr. Clemens had indulged. He did not believe that all men at the North were false upon this question. The South had still many true friends in that chamber from the North, and many out of it. To show this, it was only necessary to recollect such men as Dallas, Woodbury, Buchanan, and others.—The remarks of the Senator from Alabama could only apply to a portion of the Northern Democracy.

Mr. Clemens said he might be wrong in saying that the whole body of the Northern Democracy were opposed to the South, but he could be under no mistake in regard to the uniform course of every Legislature North of Mason and Dixon's line. They had all instructed their Representatives to vote against the South.

Mr. Dodge (of Wisconsin) said he was mistaken; his State had given him no instructions. Mr. Bright said the same for his State.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, begged that his friend, the Senator from Alabama, would avoid excitement upon this question as much as possible, and not endeavor to widen the breach or create renewed excitement of a sectional character.

Mr. Clemens said he should recur to this matter again, at present he would move to lay the resolution upon the table, and would not again withdraw the motion.

Mr. Dickinson asked him to withdraw it for a few moments. Mr. Clemens refused. The question was then taken on the motion, and decided in the negative. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. Dickinson then proceeded to say that so far he had taken no part in this discussion. He had wished to take no part, but observations that had been dropped by Senators, and especially by the Senator from Alabama, requiring to be noticed. He had heard the whole body of the Northern Democracy stigmatized in one sweeping denunciation. He had long foreseen the evil consequences of the sectional spirit growing up at the North and at the South, and as a man acting under a solemn oath to the Constitution, had stood up for the rights of the Union. For this he had borne obloquy and reproach, disregarded personal consequences and ephemeral popularity, and stood boldly up that he might screen the right. Others of his Northern brethren had done the same, and yet now it was attempted to denounce them all as unworthy of reliance, and read them out of the Democratic church in one verse. He stood ready to repudiate all sectional issues whether coming from the North or from the South. He wished to see the Constitution and the Union carried out in its full spirit, and come what might, he would support it. But he deprecated sectional appeals and sectional denunciations grouping all together and denouncing all in the gross without stint or exception. Take away a few agitators from the North and from the South, and all would be right. The great body of the people in both sections were honest, and would act justly. He and the great mass of his Northern brethren were willing, not only to stand by the rights of the South, but to draw and defend them if necessary. Mr. Clemens and others might repudiate the Northern Democracy, but that Democracy would not repudiate and desert the South. He had no fears for the Union if Representatives in Congress were only as firm and as true as the masses. If a proper spirit was cultivated, all would go well, and the republic would be able to outlive the dark lowering storms which threaten its existence.

Mr. Douglas said that he had ascertained that no reply had been received to the resolutions of the House.

Mr. Dowds was sorry for the direction which the debate had taken. He did not believe that the Northern Democracy were opposed to the South upon the slavery question. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was of the same opinion. He had seen Northern men stand up boldly. He admired the stand taken by Mr. Dickinson, especially in the present posture of affairs in his State, (New York.)

After some time occupied in personal explanations, the question was taken upon Mr. Clemens' resolution, calling for information in regard to California, which was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in discussing the propriety of printing extra copies of the report of the coast survey, and in endeavoring to choose a door-keeper, but without success.

### FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

#### SENATE.

A message received by the House in answer to Mr. Venable's resolution calling for information in regard to California. No other business was done except balloting for a door-keeper, without success.

### SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House by a vote of 100 yeas to 98 nays, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, to postpone the further election of officers until March 1851. This is equivalent to a re-election of the old officers. The House then adjourned.

### MONDAY, JAN. 21.

#### SENATE.

After the reception of petitions, &c., the Senate took up the order of the day, which was Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring it expedient that Congress should, at this session, provide Territorial governments for California and New Mexico.

Gen. Cass finished his constitutional argument against the Wilmot Proviso. In alluding to the instructions of his State, by which he is required to vote for it, he said that when it should come before him in a practicable shape, he would know how to reconcile his duty to the Legislature with his duty to himself by surrendering a trust which he could no longer fulfill.

Mr. Foote's resolution was passed over.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the view of referring the subject embraced in the President's annual message, to appropriate Committees. Mr. Clingman gave his views upon the President's message in relation to California. Mr. C. considered disunion as a consummation to be desired by the South. He characterized the message as a mysterious document, stamped with insincerity upon its face. The President professes non-intervention, and yet had sent T. Butler King to interfere.—Gen. Taylor had abandoned ground for which Mr. Polk contended.

### For the Journal.

**Southern Rights Meeting in Duplin County.**  
A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, assembled at the Court House at Kenansville, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. On motion JAS. PEARLSALL, Esq., was chosen President; and HALSTED BOWDEN and DAVID GILLESPIE, Vice Presidents; and JERE. PEARLSALL and ROBERT K. BRYAN appointed Secretaries.

On motion, WESTWORTH W. PEARSON, JEREMIAH PEARLSALL, R. K. BRYAN, OWEN R. KENAN, and ATLAS J. GRADY, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was successively addressed by WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Fayetteville, and LUCIEN HOLMES and HENRY I. TOOLE, Esqs., of Wilmington. The Committee on resolutions then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the people of Duplin county, assembled together, without distinction of party, for the purpose of expressing our feelings and views on the alarming symptoms of hostility to the South and Southern interests, and the aggressive policy pursued by certain reckless partisans of the North, do declare and resolve,

1st. Resolved, That the acts and the times admonish the people of the South to be on their guard, and to prepare for the worst.

2d. Resolved, That the lethargy which has prevailed among our people must be shaken off, and the evils and dangers threatening the South, and our homes and property must be met in safety of our interests in the agitations of the subject of slavery, regarding agitators as a small portion of the population of the North—but that the resolutions of the Legislatures of the Free States, and the actions of the present Congress, have satisfied us that a general feeling, hostile to Southern interests and Southern safety, exists among them.

unlimited power, and this unlimited power he denied to Congress. Without concluding, he gave way for an adjournment.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House on Monday reconsidered its vote of Saturday, postponing the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster to the close of the session; so that this matter is again open. A message was received from the President of the United States in relation to California. The President says he did not directly interfere with matters there, but he sent out an agent, T. Butler King, so as to assist the people there in getting ready. The reading of the message and accompanying documents created an excitement among the members from the South. Mr. Clingman intimated his desire to express some views in opposition to the message, and the House adjourned.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

#### SENATE.

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3d. Resolved, That under all the circumstances there is a manifest expediency in calling together the strong and able men of the South in Convention, to deliberate on the proper course to be pursued.

4th. Resolved, That we approve of a Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday of June next; and that we recommend to the other Counties of this Congressional District to hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to a District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday of March next, the duty of which Convention shall be to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention—and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the measures of said Southern Convention.

5th. Resolved, That we are perfectly aware that the whole action of the Federal Government has been adverse to our interests; that, by so managing the balances and exchanges of capital and trade, that [our] section which exports three-fourths of the exportable produce of the country has been impoverished, whilst other sections have grown rich, and in the pride of its wealth, derived from exports from Southern labor—and in the madness of political and religious fanaticism—seeks to destroy the fabrics of their own prosperity.

6th. Resolved, That whatever may happen, the South must stand together at all times; That all who are not boldly for us, are against us; That self preservation as the brightest law of nature, and that we ought to prepare ourselves for any emergency.

On motion,

Resolved, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the Chairmen of this meeting, to attend the Convention at Wilmington.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Wilmington, viz: